NOTE IX.

A NEW POTAMIDES

BY

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Potamides (Terebralia) tenerrimus n. sp.

(Plate 6).

Shell pyramidal, slightly decollated, thin, fragile, moderately shining, blackish-brown, remaining whorls $6^1/_2$, inflated, with a deep suture; sculpture consisting of flat ridges separated by superficial grooves. Of these ridges there are 5 or 6 on the upper whorls and about 17 on the last whorl, where they reach to the base; the ridges are crossed by more or less distinct lines of growth, which produce here and there small granules, especially towards the upper part of the whorls; last whorl with a varix opposite to the margin of the aperture or slightly backwards.

Aperture ovate, outer margin expanded, thickened internally, sinuous and ascending above, produced in the middle, ending in an obtuse angle below; columella with a thin smooth callus, with an obtuse angle or fold below; canal extremely short, enclosing a rather deep sinus.

Operculum thin, light horn-colour, with an impressed central nucleus, surrounded by several laminae.

The measurements of the largest specimen are:

Alt. 19, diam. incl. perist. 11 mill.; Apert. alt., 8, lat. 6 mill.

var. *costata* mihi shell more elongate with numerous ribs.

Alt. 19, diam. incl. perist. $9^1/_2$ mill.

Locality: Roti.

This species has been collected by Dr. H. ten Kate. As the appearance is the same as that of *Cerithidea Tenkatei* and the fragility of the shell is not in accordance with its living in the sea, I suppose it may have been found in the same salt lake as the *Cerithidea*; moreover I received a specimen, larger but not adult and slightly broken, from that locality, for my private collection.

In a specimen which I have broken to examine the radula, I found nothing of the internal laminae characteristic for *Terebralia*; however every other character refers it to that subgenus.

The only species to which this one might be ascribed as a variety, is *P. sulcatus* Brug., but I fortunately have received also from Mr. ten Kate a specimen from the same locality, which belongs without doubt to that species; it is rather small and thin, also blackish brown, but in other respects agrees with the type, a. o. by the possession of the internal laminae, and the ribs are much less crowded as in the var. *costata* of *P. tenerrimus.*

Moreover I have been able to examine the radula, which differs in many respects, compared with the description and figures of Troschel (Gebiss der Schnecken).

The central tooth is not rounded but slightly emarginated at the top; the opaque spot, near the base, if present at all, is much less visible. However this may depend on the conception of the drawer; the cusps 3 in number are larger (some teeth have 5 cusps).

The lateral teeth have 4 instead of 3 cusps, the inner margin of the base is less notched, the outer margin has a small auricle, near the outer cusp. The first marginal tooth is not so broad as in *P. sulcatus*, it has also one denticle more, viz. 4 and has a small auricle at the external side. The second marginal tooth has 5 cusps instead of 3 in *P. sulcatus*, of these the external one is the largest, as in *P. sulcatus*; this tooth has, like in the last named species a large pellucid appendix on the external side, the margin

of which is however recurved at the top, which is not the case with *P. sulcatus*, according to Troschel. In other respects the two species agree in general appearance of the teeth.

Of my figures fig. 1 represents the central tooth, fig. 1^a, the same, seen more laterally; fig. 2, the lateral tooth in its natural position, fig. 2^a, the same turned slightly outwards; fig. 3, the inner marginal tooth, nearly in its natural position, 3^a, the same reversed, 3^b, the same expanded; fig. 4, the external marginal tooth, slightly reversed, 4^a, the same, still more reversed. The figures are magnified about 200 ×; the asterisks indicate the auricles. By the superposition of the teeth it is nearly impossible to observe them sufficiently in their natural position.

Rhoon, near Rotterdam, June 1894.
